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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,316	07/23/2003	Sriram Venkatasanthanam	50770/JDC/A23	7750
	7590 01/29/2007 RKER & HALE, LLP	EXAMINER		
P.O. BOX 7068 PASADENA, CA 91109-7068			EASHOO, MARK	
PASADENA, C	JA 91109-7008		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1732	
				
SHORTENED STATUTOR	Y PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/29/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) __ Other: _

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Freedman (US Pat. 4,713,273) in view of Yamamoto et al. (US Pat. 3,551,538).

Regarding claims 1, 4 and 5: Freedman teaches the basic claimed process of forming an ink receptive substrate comprising: forming a melt processable base layer from a water insoluble thermoplastic polymer (9:65-10:45 and Fig. 6); and coextruding a base layer and skin or ink receptive layer (9:20-11:10).

Freedman does not teach an ink receptive layer formed from a polyolefin and polyethylene oxide. However, Yamamoto et al. teaches a polyolefin and polyethylene oxide (4:10-60 and 9:3-35). Freedman and Yamamoto et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor, namely, forming printable polymer films. At the time of invention a person of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to have use a polyolefin and polyethylene oxide blend, as taught by Yamamoto et al., in the process of Freedman, and would have been motivated to so in order to form a layer that is more compatible and/or similar in physical properties with a known film backing layer (ie. polyolefin) and/or because Yamamoto et al. suggests that such blend has equivalent and alternative properties desirable for printing.

Regarding claim 2: Freedman teaches coextruding tie layers (9:20-9:50 and Fig. 6).

Regarding claim 3: Freedman teaches forming an adhesive layer over a surface of the base layer opposite from the ink receptive layer (10:45-11:10 and Figs. 5-7).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 13-NOV-2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive, because:

- A.) In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).
- B.) Applicant argues that the instantly claimed process provides an "inherently in printable surface". In response, it is submitted that the examiner recognizes that all of the claimed effects and physical properties are not positively stated by the reference(s). However, the reference(s) teaches all of the claimed

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ingredients (eg. a polyolefin and polyethylene oxide blend as a print layer), process steps, and process conditions. Therefore, the claimed effects and physical properties would inherently be achieved by carrying out the disclosed process. If it is applicants' position that this would not be the case: (1) evidence would need to be presented to support applicants' position; and (2) it would be the examiner's position that the application contains inadequate disclosure that there is no teaching as to how to obtain the claimed properties and effects by carrying out only these process steps.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mark Eashoo, Ph.D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-1197. The examiner can normally be reached on 7am-3pm EST, Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Johnson can be reached on (571) 272-1176. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

> Mark Eashoo, Ph.D. Primary Examiner

> > 24/JAN/07

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